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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 259

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31 May 1983

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 259

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HE GUANGYUAN CALLS FOR BETTER FARM MACHINERY

OW100204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1722 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA)--Better farm machinery should be produced to meet the growing need in China's rural areas, said here today He Guangyuan, vice-minister of the machine-building industry at a work conference on promoting rural economic development.

He said engineers and manufacturers should go to the countryside themselves to make on-the-spot investigations and turn out what the peasants want, for their production and for their daily lives.

The vice-minister said the institution of the responsibility system in the countryside during the past several years has boosted production and enabled surplus farm hands to take up sideline production in a diversified rural economy. The manufacturing industry must match this change by turning out more machinery that serves the users' purpose, he said.

He Guangyuan singled out the following items for high priority:

Processing machinery for farm and sideline produce such as cereal, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, tea, sunflower seeds, peanuts, fruit and tobacco; machinery for animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry;

Energy saving and producing machinery such as small hydroelectric power equipment, and devices to harness wind and solar power;

Machinery for rural transport including motor vehicles, motorboats, and cattle-drawn carts.

The vice-minister also called attention to the quality of these products. Manufacturers must be held economically responsible for inferior products, he stressed.

CSO: 4020/76

IRRDB SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN BEIJING

OW121314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--China is willing to share with other countries its experience in developing natural rubber production, said He Kang, deputy minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery.

The Chinese deputy minister made the statement in addressing the Beijing symposium of the International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB) opened here today.

The IRRDB is a voluntary association of organizations from 12 rubber-producing countries.

He Kang said China had succeeded in growing rubber trees in large areas between 18 degrees and 24 degrees north latitude despite damages caused by typhoon and low temperature. He attributed the success to the joint efforts of Chinese scientists, technicians and workers.

He said China would continue to import a certain amount of natural rubber though its rubber output kept rising, because it had only a limited area suitable for rubber growing.

The deputy minister said China was in support of the IRRDB's tentative plan to set up an international center for rubber research and wished to see its realization at an early date. He urged relevant international institutions to give financial assistance for it.

In his speech at the meeting, Tan Sri Dr. B. E. Sekhar, chairman of the IRRDB, praised China for its achievements in rubber production. He said he would like to see China, a major producer as well as consumer, double its rubber output. He hoped to see a reasonable price on the international rubber market through joint efforts of the rubber producers.

Rubber experts from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, France, the Ivory Coast, India, Brazil and China attended the meeting.

The symposium is scheduled to close on May 19.

CSO: 4020/76

PEASANTS MAJOR BUYERS OF SCIENCE BOOKS

OW041336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--Sixty percent of the books sold in China are being bought by peasants, according to a spokesman for the head office of Xinhua Bookstore.

Nationwide, Xinhua Bookstore reported a 61-percent rise in sales last year over 1978 with the figure for the rural areas doubling for the 5-year period.

Participants at a conference on the rural book distribution network in Hunan Province earlier this year said that the greater interest of the peasants in books was generated by the agricultural responsibility system.

Xinhua Bookstore in Shandong Province sold 3.4 times as many books on agronomy in the January-March period this year than in last year's comparable period. Bookstore sources said that formerly only agronomists bought these books. Now thousands of peasant families, especially those engaged in specialized production are coming into the shops looking for such material. Books on forestry, animal husbandry, side occupation and fishery are all being purchased by peasants as the rural economy is diversified.

A participant at the Hunan conference, the manager of a bookstore in the lakeside county of Linfeng, said that one peasant who kept up with the scientific literature had been so successful at raising baby chicks, fish and mushrooms that his income for 1982 was 4,000 yuan.

A book distributor from another Hunan County said that he was in regular contact with 300 peasants who travel from their villages to his store almost every month and buy books to expand their private libraries.

Such private libraries are supplements to the 1,340 rural libraries run at the commune level throughout Hunan Province.

CSO: 4020/76



PEASANTS TO BUY MORE MEANS OF PRODUCTION IN 1983

OWO31424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)--Demand by peasants for farm machines and other means of production will continue to grow in 1983--yet another indicator of peasant enthusiasm for production--a study suggests.

While sales of most manufactured goods are expected to increase in rural areas, demand for radio sets and wristwatches will drop a little bit, according to a spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau.

The bureau has just completed a field study of 19,000 rural households in 476 counties in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in order to gather first-hand information about what peasants want to buy. The individual households covered by the investigation on the average plan to buy 390 kilograms of chemical fertilizer, 8.5 kilograms of insecticide, 1.62 kilograms of plastic film and 32.5 kilograms of diesel oil.

"This is much more than last year," said the spokesman.

Demand for small farm machines and implements will continue to grow. Sales of small tractors and walking tractors, for example, are projected to increase by 21.4 percent over 1982. "Sales of fodder crushers will be multiplied," the spokesman added.

While demand for small farm machines is increasing, said the spokesman, more households now want to buy large tractors and trucks independently or with neighboring households.

The supply of building materials will continue to lag behind demand, he said. About 11 percent of the households covered by the investigation plan to build new homes in 1983.

Demand for wines and spirits, cigarettes and sugar are expected to increase from 6 to 15 percent, the spokesman said. Each household will buy 10 meters of chemical fiber cloth, more than 30 percent over last year.

Sales of sewing machines and bicycles are projected to increase 45 percent and 50 percent respectively. There will be a several-fold increase in the sales of television sets.

In part because of improvements in quality and durability, demand for radio sets and wristwatches will drop, except for new styles and less expensive models.

CSO: 4020/76

PEASANTS' INCOME REPORTED DOUBLES IN 4 YEARS

OW021310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 2 (XINHUA)--Per capita income of China's rural population increased from 133.57 yuan in 1978 to 270.11 yuan in 1982, the State Statistical Bureau has announced.

The bureau has completed a sample investigation of more than 22,000 rural households in 589 counties across the country. In 1982, more than one-third of these households were considered "prosperous," their income exceeding 300 yuan per capita.

The 1982 annual income for 6.7 percent of the households covered by the investigation exceeded 500 yuan per capita, compared to 0.6 percent in 1979. The proportion of households with an annual income between 300 yuan and 500 yuan per capita rose from 6.5 percent to 29.5 percent. Meanwhile, the proportion of poorer households--households with an annual income of less than 200 yuan per capita--dropped from 72.5 percent to 26.8 percent.

The bureau attributes the increase in peasant income to the all-round agricultural growth in these 4 years under the policy of encouraging rural prosperity.

The bureau's investigation also indicates improvement in the diet of the peasants. In 1982, each member of the households covered by the investigation consumed 9.83 kilograms of meat and poultry and 3.43 kilograms of cooking oil. The 1978 figures were six kilograms for meat and poultry and about 2 kilograms for cooking oil.

Money spent on clothing increased from 12.7 yuan per capita in 1978 to 24.77 yuan in 1982. Peasants are paying more attention to fashion and quality of clothing, the bureau said.

Peasants have a more varied cultural life, the bureau said. In 1982, theatrical and other performances given by professional troupes in the rural areas had an audience of 500 million, 60 percent more than in 1978.

Books, newspapers and magazines worth 1.13 billion yuan were sold in rural areas in 1982, up 19.1 percent compared to 1981.

AGRONOMY SOCIETY NOTES SUCCESS OF RADIO PROGRAM

OW032106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Society of Agronomy has promoted academic activities, spread scientific information and initiated the most popular agro-technical radio broadcasting program in China--listened to by several hundred thousand people--according to a report by the society's president.

Yang Xiandong addressed a meeting celebrating the 66th anniversary of the society this afternoon, reviewing the work of the second council of the society from 1978 to 1983.

He said the broadcasting program, aired at the initiative of the society, involves 320,000 peasants, technicians and rural cadres who have applied and been admitted to home study in various parts of the country. Another 80,000 have subscribed to textbooks and regularly attend. In fact, Yang Xiandong said, even more peasants and rural cadres listen to the program.

As a result, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery has decided to operate the program on a long-term basis, he announced.

Yang Xiandong said that the society had promoted international scientific and technical exchange. Between 1978 and 1982, it sent 23 delegations to Australia, Britain, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Spain, the United States and elsewhere to study or attend international conferences.

During the same period, the society invited 49 foreign delegations to China. A number of organizations in the Chinese Society of Agronomy have joined corresponding international organizations in plant protection, plant pathology, agro-economy and other fields.

The society sponsored 120 meetings in the last few years, including symposiums on such important topics as modernization of agriculture in northeast and northwest China, and the development of the Yellow-Huaihe-Haihe river basins, which is the largest plain in China with a population of 200 million.

Other society activities include organizing training classes and lectures, publishing books on agro-science, making agricultural surveys and providing consultancy.

Attending the meeting today were Wang Shoutao, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference; Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; and Zhou Peiyuan, president, and Pei Lisheng, vice-president of the Association for Science and Technology; and agricultural scientists.

CSO: 4020/76

NATIONAL STOCK BREEDING SEMINAR OPENS IN WUHAN

OW081129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Wuhan, May 8 (XINHUA)—China has made progress in its fodder industry and in the propagation of good strains of livestock and poultry in the past year, said Cai Ziwei, president of the Chinese Agricultural Economics Society, at the fourth seminar on stock breeding which opened here May 7.

Three thousand and six hundred fodder mills and workshops have been set up, he said, capable of producing five million tons a year.

A few years back, Chinese peasants and herdsmen usually used grain to raise pigs, chickens and other animals and poultry. The development of the fodder industry is changing the feed composition for China's livestock and poultry and the use of composite and mixed feeds will have much higher economic results.

An extensive survey of grassland resources has been carried out in 1,195 counties, more than half of the country's total, Cai Ziwei said. In northern China, the area surveyed covers 65 million hectares. All over the country there are 220 million hectares of natural grazing grassland about 2.4 million hectares of grassland have been improved by planting good grazing grass.

In Inner Mongolia, Henan, Guizhou and 12 other provinces and autonomous regions, producing centers for good forage grass seeds have been set up. Aerial sowing of forage grass has been tried in 19 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, covering a large part of China. Last year the total air-sown area reached 100,000 hectares.

In 1982, Cai Ziwei continued, China bred two million more head of fine wool sheep and goats of improved strains, compared with the previous year the number of fine breed milch cows was 817,000 head, an increase of 17 percent. Good breed pigs, sheep and goats and rabbit were also imported.

Last year, he added, more than 1,000 people were trained for courses in artificial insemination, seed breeding, cultivation of earthworm, bee-keeping, veterinary, dairy products processing and management.

The total output value of animal husbandry in 1982 reached 45.6 billion yuan, 13.2 percent over 1981. The number of large animals went up to over 101 million, a peak record since the liberation of China in 1949. The total output of pork, beef and mutton was more than 13.5 million tons, five million tons more than in 1978.

To meet the demand of the people, it is necessary to develop lean-meat pigs and poultry, improve the strains of cattle, sheep and goats and produce more meat, milk, eggs and wool, Cai Ziwei said.

In the next few years, he added, all major and medium-sized cities will have to set up producing centers for poultry and eggs and be mainly self-sufficient in five years.

The seminar is sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

CSO: 4020/76

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES DEVELOPMENT OF FODDER INDUSTRY

HK200332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Speed Up Development of the Fodder Industry"]

[Text] Our fodder industry is a new enterprise established with the development of agriculture in the past few years. It has initially acquired a certain scale following several years' effort. Up to the end of last year, the annual output of combined feed and mixed fodder reached more than 5 million tons. But given its short history and weak foundation, development is not balanced. It has fallen far short of meeting our needs for the development of animal-breeding and fowl-raising undertakings. According to an investigation, the animal-breeding industry throughout the country at present calls for an annual consumption of more than 100 billion jin of fodder, of which combined feed or mixed fodder accounts for around 10 percent. A large number of areas are now in the habit of feeding animals and fowl with whatever is available. Of the fodder used, there is a certain percentage of grain. The present problem is not our failure to save fodder grain, but rather, that of irrational and unscientific fodder combination, resulting in lower economic results.

The fodder industry provides a material foundation for realizing the modernization of our animal-breeding industry. According to tests made by certain animal-breeding units, given the same conditions, every jin of weight added to a pig calls for 4 jin of ordinary fodder but only 3-odd jin of combined feed, while the breeding period of the relevant pig is shortened by more than one-third. A jin of chicken for meat calls for 4 jin of ordinary fodder but only 2-odd jin of combined feed, while the rate of growth is also accelerated by one-third. One jin of egg-laying hen requires 4 jin of ordinary fodder but only 2.8 jin of combined feed. These figures provide eloquent proof that as far as the modernization of the animal-breeding industry is concerned, an increased output of combined feed and mixed fodder provides an important condition for the development of the animal-breeding industry. Various areas must proceed from actual conditions and strive to accelerate the development of the fodder industry.

Around 95 percent of the total number of animals and fowl in our country are raised in the countryside, and 95 percent of the fodder grain is used there. In the past 2 years, given the burgeoning growth of specialized animal-breeding households, the whole country has already had more than 4 million



such households. They raise large numbers of animals and fowl. The fodder supply problem cannot be solved by just relying on what is provided by a single household or family. Whether we can provide them with adequate supplies of combined feed and mixed fodder is an important factor determining whether specialized households can continue to develop.

Our animal-breeding and fowl-raising efforts are scattered, as are the sources of fodder. In developing the fodder industry, we cannot adopt the method of overconcentration or too large a scale as followed by some economically developed countries. We must follow the guideline calling for the combination of large, medium-sized and small factories, with emphasis on the small ones, and the combination of factories run by the state, the collective and the masses, with emphasis on those operated by the collective and the masses. Those factories which are incapable of being run by the masses must be operated by the state. Counties and communes must chiefly operate medium-sized and small factories, obtaining materials locally, doing the processing job locally, and providing supplies locally. In addition, we must encourage and support the establishment of specialized fodder households and economic complexes, so that they can concentrate on the production and handling of combined fodder and bring service to the village and to the household, satisfying the needs of the masses of peasants.

The problem confronting our country at present in developing the modernized production of combined feed and mixed fodder is, on the one hand, the lack of protein fodder, and on the other hand, the availability of large supplies of scattered resources not being utilized. The whole country has 20 billion jin of rice dregs in caked form every year that can be used to make protein fodder. But the great part of it is used as manure for the fields. There are also more than 730 billion jin of stalks from farm crops available that can be used as course protein. The great part of it is being burned instead as fuel. Large supplies of tree leaves from "the grazing land in the air" also have not been gathered and put to use. Various areas must take measures to collect scattered fodder resources. Scientific and technical departments related to animal-breeding must also strengthen the study of fodder combination and try to find out the best fodder formulas for various animals and fowl in their different stages of growth.

Our modernized production of fodder is in its initial stage. What has become an important problem in raising animals and fowl is how to strengthen leadership, provide support in regard to materials, make available more production, supply and marketing facilities, and develop the fodder industry more quickly.

CSO: 4007/151

## BRIEFS

**RICE PRODUCTION**--The vast number of cadres and masses in rural areas of the province have overcome the difficulties caused by bad weather that has been rare in the past 80 years, and have victoriously fulfilled the task of early rice sowing and spring planting. Up to now, early rice seedlings have been transplanted on a total of 28 million mu of land. Among them, hybrid rice seedlings have been transplanted about 5 million mu of land, an increase of 2 million mu over last year. In addition, sugarcane, peanuts, soybean and other spring-sown crops have been planted on about 14 million mu of land. After completing early rice sowing and spring planting, cadres and masses in rural areas are now strengthening the work of field management. [HK091454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 7 May 83 HK]

**INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT**--The Provincial Statistics Bureau today promulgated the results of implementation of the 1982 national economic plan. The total industrial and agricultural output value of the province in 1982 was 41.49 billion yuan, an increase of 11.1 percent over the preceding year. The total national income of the province was 27.98 billion yuan, an increase of 9.1 percent over the preceding year. According to the statistics, the total agricultural output value of the province in 1982 was 14.28 billion yuan, an increase of 16 percent over 1981. A bumper harvest was achieved in grain production, with its output reaching 38.5 billion jin, an increase of 17.3 percent over 1981 and also an increase of 2.6 billion jin over the record high in 1980. In addition, the province also made rapid and overall development in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 May 83 HK]

**CANE SUGAR PRODUCTION**--As a major sugar-producing region, Guangdong Province had turned over to the state for unified distribution and transmitted to other areas more than 600,000 tons of cane sugar up to mid-April, as compared with the yearly target of 770,000 tons assigned by the state. [HK290022 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Apr 83 HK]

ANTIFLOOD MEASURES--The flood season has come early in Guangdong this year, and rainfall will also be heavier than usual in May and June. The provincial government therefore summoned a meeting of responsible comrades of provincial units concerned on 29 April to discuss counterstrategy. The meeting demanded that the whole province seriously do a good job in preparations for guarding against floods and carrying out rescue work, and base its efforts on fighting natural disasters to reap bumper harvests. Guangdong's weather has been abnormal this spring. From January to March, rainfall in many places amounted to 60 to 70 percent of the average for the whole year, and was 4 to 6 times higher than normal. At present many rivers in the province are still rising, while the mountain pools and reservoirs are already full. In order to ensure the safety of large and medium reservoirs and key river embankments during the flood season, the provincial government demanded that the antidisaster commands at all levels seriously do a good job in preparations for fighting flood and carrying out rescue work. Specific demands were also set on the meteorological and hydrological departments, the telecommunications departments, and the material supply, commerce, supply and marketing and communications departments. [Text] [HK300430 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 29 Apr 83]

CSO: 4007/151

## COMBATTING WATERLOGGING, DROUGHTS DISCUSSED

SK050322 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 83

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government on 2 May cabled messages to various prefectural, city and county party and government leading organs, urging them to mobilize large numbers of the masses to drain waterlogged areas and combat drought so as to ensure spring sowing, strive for harvesting 30 billion jin of grain, reap bumper harvests in all crops and fulfill the 1983 economic construction tasks in an overall manner.

The messages of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government note: A total of 32 cities and counties were hit by the snowstorm and 22 of them suffered damage. Thanks to the efforts of large numbers of the masses to deal with the emergency and provide disaster relief, an initial victory has already been won in drought combatting activities. For this reason, the provincial CPC committee and the people's government have expressed sympathy and solicitude for the people and leading cadres who had fought in the forefront combatting the disaster.

The messages note: Among the 36 million mu of drought-stricken cultivated land in the province, some 30 million mu now have experienced relief from the drought. Glad to see such a situation, cadres and the masses in various counties, communes and brigades are giving full play to their abilities to speed up spring sowing. However, the masses in the disaster-stricken areas are worrying about waterlogging, flooding and spring sowing. The provincial CPC committee and the people's government maintain that the easing of the drought is heartening. Compared with relief from the drought, the damage incurred by a few counties and communes is, after all, only secondary. In accordance with the forecast based on the present situation, if there is no serious disaster from now on, this year it will be possible to harvest 30 billion jin of grain and to reap bumper harvests in diversified undertakings and household sideline occupations.

Therefore, various waterlogged areas should regard the work of combatting waterlogging and flooding to ensure spring sowing as a slogan for action. The areas which are still stricken by drought should regard the work of combatting drought to ensure spring sowing as a slogan for action. All areas should consider the work of harvesting 30 billion jin of grain and reaping bumper harvests in all crops as a fighting goal.

## BRIEFS

**SUIHUA PREFECTURE AFFORESTATION**--Heilongjiang Province's Suihua Prefecture has finished preparatory work for spring afforestation. The prefecture afforested over 800,000 mu, overfulfilling the planned task by 15 percent and planted 15 million trees on a voluntary basis. [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 83 SK] Heilongjiang Province's Suihua Prefecture fulfilled its annual afforestation task in 3 months. In the first quarter of 1983, the prefecture planted trees on 700,000 mu, grew 320,000 mu of saplings and planted 16 million trees. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 83 SK]

**SHANGZHI COUNTY SPRING AFFORESTATION**--As of 22 March, Heilongjiang Province's Shangzhi County fulfilled the spring afforestation plan by 110,000 mu and overfulfilled the state-assigned plan by 30,000 mu. [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 83 p 1 SK]

**GRAIN PRODUCTION**--Harbin, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Peasants in Heilongjiang have expanded the acreage of farmland sown to grain crops to 78.6 million mu this year, marking an increase of 7.7 million mu over that of 1982. The supply of high quality farm manure and chemical fertilizer in the province this year has been increased by more than 20 billion jin and 167,000 dun respectively compared with last year. [OW050221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 GMT 14 Apr 83 OW]

**SPRING SNOWSTORM**--From 28 to 29 April, Heilongjiang Province's western areas were plagued by a spring snowstorm. The provincial CPC committee and government paid much attention to this disaster and sent messages to Qiqihar and Daqing cities, urging afflicted areas to combat the disaster. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Apr 83 SK] Since Qiqihar and Daqing cities in Heilongjiang Province were hit by snowstorm, the work for providing disaster relief has been in urgent progress. On 30 April, Deputy Governor Hou Jie visited Qiqihar city to conduct an inspection on the disaster. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 83 SK]

**HARBIN CITY AFFORESTATION**--Heilongjiang Province's Harbin city has made remarkable achievements in conducting all-people voluntary tree planting activities. The city planted 856,000 trees in the first quarter of 1983 and fulfilled the annual tree planting task. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83 SK]

RAINFALL REPORT--From 26 to 29 April, Heilongjiang Province enjoyed heavy and moderate rainfall. The rainfall in Nanjiang, Suihua and Songhuajiang prefectures averaged 40-80 mm. The drought has become less serious. The number of drought-stricken counties has dropped from 40 to 8. On 29 April, three counties in the northern part of Heihe Prefecture and Qiqihar city had heavy snow. The snowfall ranged from 13 to 23 mm. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Apr 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/151

HUBEI

#### BRIEFS

FERTILIZER REWARD--The provincial people's government has formulated regulations on the reward of chemical fertilizer for the procurement of edible vegetable oil, ramie, tobacco and gold. The regulations are: a reward of 80 jin of chemical fertilizer for the procurement of every 100 jin of edible vegetable oil covered in the state plan and no reward for extra procurement of that not covered in the state plan; a reward of 60 jin of chemical fertilizer for the procurement of every 100 jin of ramie, 80 jin of chemical fertilizer for the procurement of every 100 jin of flue-cured tobacco and 50 jin of chemical fertilizer for the procurement of every 100 jin of ordinary tobacco. The original regulation that the reward of 50 jin of chemical fertilizer be given for the procurement of every tael of gold is now abrogated. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/151



## HUNAN GIVES 1982 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FIGURES

HK040256 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 May 83

[Excerpts] The provincial statistics bureau made public on 2 May its communique on the performance of the 1982 national economy and social development plan. It says: The total value of social production was 41,297 million yuan, an increase of 9.7 percent compared with 1981. The total value of industrial and agricultural output was 33,935 million yuan, an increase of 9.8 percent compared with 1981. National income was 20,294 million yuan, an increase of 10.4 percent compared with the previous year. The figures provided by the statistics bureau have proved that pleasing achievements were scored in agriculture in the province last year. The total value of agricultural output was 14,729 million yuan, overfulfilling the year's plan by 47.3 percent and rising by 10.9 percent compared with 1981. This was the fastest growth in the past 10 years. Total output of grain was 47.5 billion jin, a 9.4-percent increase as compared with 1981, and a 7.5-percent increase as compared with 1979, which was the record year.

The communique also points out problems to be solved: economic results of some departments have not been satisfactory enough; investment in fixed assets has been too great; there is an energy shortage; some products of the light and textile industries have not met the requirements of the market, and the growth of population has exceeded the quota.

The communique has been approved by the provincial people's government before publication.

The full text of the communique is carried on page 2 of today's HUNAN RIBAO.

CSO: 4007/151



## HUNAN

### CALL FOR URGENT ACTION AGAINST BAD WEATHER

HK300537 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and government held an urgent telephone conference on the afternoon of 29 April on fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest of early rice, to mobilize the party and government leadership at all levels and the masses throughout the province to base their efforts on fighting major natural disasters and do everything possible to reap bumper harvests of early rice and spring-sown industrial crops.

This year the province's weather has been abnormal. Since early April most parts of the province have been hit by cold waves, with temperatures 2 to 3 degrees lower than in previous years. Many places have also been hit by thunder squalls and hailstorms. According to statistics of departments concerned, communes in a total of 66 counties and cities have been hit by high wind, torrential rain and hailstorms, killing 175 people and seriously injuring 2,200, blowing down 40,000 houses and destroying about 300,000 mu of rice seedling beds and some 1.3 million mu of spring-harvested crops. The natural disasters have seriously affected nursing of the province's early rice seedlings. According to the weather forecast, cold waves may occur during May, and there might also be serious plant diseases and insect pest infestation. This poses yet another serious threat to the province's early rice production.

The provincial CPC committee and government have therefore demanded that the party and government leading departments at all levels highly concentrate leadership and material and give free rein to the masses to do everything possible to ensure the sown areas of early rice and the quality of work, and complete the sowing plans for early rice and industrial crops. It is also necessary to urgently mobilize the peasants to do everything possible to tend the existing rice seedlings well.

Special attention must be paid to aiding households in difficulties. Communes and brigades must take responsibility for helping households in difficulties in the disaster areas to solve problems in production and daily life.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTICE ON NATURAL DISASTERS

HK070227 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] The Hunan Provincial People's Government issued an urgent circular on the evening of 6 May on doing a good job in antidisaster and relief work and striving for bumper harvests in agriculture. The circular put forward the following views:

1. Due to the previous long period of low temperatures, overcast and rainy weather with little sunlight in most parts of the province, there has been rotting and poor growth of the early rice seedlings, and the season has been delayed. There may also be overcast and rainy weather with low temperatures in May. It is essential to make a sufficient estimate of the seriousness of its effect on production, and to launch and organize the masses to work to reduce the threat from the bad weather. It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure the sown area and the quality of early rice and industrial crops. It is necessary to guide the peasants in strengthening scientific manuring, watering and measures against plant diseases and insect pests.
2. In order to step up antidisaster measures and help the disaster areas to rapidly revive production, the provincial government has issued 4.55 million yuan in relief funds, and 5 million yuan in relief funds have been taken from the provincial finance departments, together with 20,000 tons of urea and some other relief materials. At present the province is in considerable financial difficulty. The government has summoned up very great resolve to make this money and material available. It is necessary to clarify the extent of damage and use of these funds, together with locally-raised relief funds, in communes and brigades where serious damage was done by wind, rain and hailstorms. At the same time the masses should be launched to help each other in a self-reliant way.
3. All sectors, trades and departments must take the initiative to step up support for agriculture and do a good job in assisting antidisaster and relief work.
4. The province must vigorously commend good people and good deeds emerging in antidisaster and relief work. It is necessary to enforce strict discipline and explicitly proclaim to the cadres and masses: The relief funds and

materials must be used for the designated purposes. Misappropriation and private distribution are absolutely forbidden. The relief materials are all supplied at par, and no department is allowed to hike prices or to do so in a disguised way. The relief funds and materials must be used at key points and not distributed on an equal basis. Anyone found involved in anomalies regarding the relief funds and materials must be promptly investigated and seriously punished by law according to the nature of the case.

5. The weather is abnormal this year. In order to reap a bumper harvest, it is essential to make ideological and material preparations for fighting major disasters of all types.

CSO: 4007/151

MEETING DISCUSSING DISASTER RELIEF WORK HELD

HK060316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 May 83

[Excerpts] The new provincial governor Liu Zheng held an executive conference on 5 May to further study and arrange the work of fighting natural disasters and providing relief. Responsible comrades of provincial government departments made detailed analyses of the wind and hail storms throughout the province since early April and looked into specific measures of disaster relief.

The meeting decided after study: In order to express the deep concern of the party and government for the people in disaster areas and help them to rebuild their homes, promote self-salvation through production, and fight natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest, the provincial governor will immediately allocate 4.55 million yuan in relief funds and the provincial finance departments will assign 5 million yuan for disaster relief. In addition 3,000 cubic meters of timber, 25,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, 20,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizer, 2,500 tons of steel, 5,000 tons of cement, 150,000 bamboos, 1,000 tons of gasoline, 300 tons of kerosene, 30,000 tons of domestic coal, 30 million jin of grain, 3 million yuan in interest-free grain loans, and other materials will also be allocated.

The meeting stressed: We must certainly not go in for equal distribution of the relief funds and materials. We must ensure that they are used in places where they are most needed.

The meeting demanded that all sectors and trades in the province make every effort to increase production and practice economy, as practical action to support the people in the disaster areas in fighting natural disasters to reap bumper harvests.

CSO: 4007/151

## BRIEFS

**SUPPLY, MARKETING COOPERATIVES**--The province has made headway in the structural reform of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives. To date, 1,082 grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives in 87 counties have carried out structural reform and restored their cooperative commercial nature. Vast numbers of peasants have actively applied to become shareholders of various supply and marketing cooperatives. Now, about 5.38 million agricultural households in the province have brought shares in various supply and marketing cooperatives and share funds have increased by 3.4 million yuan. According to relevant figures, this year some 510 supply and marketing cooperatives in the province have entered into joint venture business with some 90,000 specialized and key households and with 9,000 specialized factories and production teams. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 83 HK]

**DISASTER AREAS VISITED**--According to HUNAN RIBAO, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Sun Guozhi, Wang Zhiguo and Cao Wenju, together with responsible comrades of various fronts, will lead over 300 provincial organ cadres to disaster areas on 1 May to comfort the stricken people, find out the situation and help the local cadres to promote production and relief work. Since a cold wave entered the province in early April, the weather has been abnormal with long periods of overcast and rainy weather, low temperatures and little sun. There has also been a succession of strong winds, heavy rain and hailstorms. The weather was particularly bad from 25 to 29 April. This was a serious natural disaster. In some places big trees were uprooted, while some hailstones weigh 6 or 7 jin. At an urgent meeting of responsible comrades of all fronts and departments and bureaus concerned on 30 April, the provincial CPC committee and government made further arrangements for production and relief work. They demanded that all sectors and departments throughout the province work hard to increase production and practice economy and make every effort to support the disaster areas. Hengyang Prefecture has sent 1,100 cadres, organized into 58 work groups, to communes and brigades that suffered most heavily from recent high winds and hailstorms, to help in relief work. On the evening of 28 April, Hengdong, Hengyang, Hengshan, Changning and Qidong counties in Hengyang Prefecture were hit by high winds and hailstorms. Over 1,400 production teams and 150,000 peasant households were affected. [Excerpts] [HK010300 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Apr 83]

HEAVY RAIN, HAIL REPORTED--As reported by our correspondent (Yang Xiangfan), Huaihua Prefecture has organized 1,939 leading members and cadres to go deep into afflicted areas to find out about the condition of the disaster [of heavy rain and hail], and organize the masses to fight against the calamities and to revive and develop production in these areas. From 25 to 28 April, nine towns and counties in Huaihua Prefecture were hit four times by heavy rain and hail. As a result, 148 communes and production brigades were afflicted. Casualties numbered 405, while 19,264 houses were damaged, and over 31,100 mu of rice seedlings destroyed. As soon as the disaster took place, the prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office promptly issued an urgent notice to fight against the calamities. Leading members at the prefecture, county and commune levels took the lead in going deep into the afflicted areas to find out about the conditions of the disaster. They expressed condolence to the afflicted people and helped in recovering and developing production. Seventeen communes in Zhijiang County were afflicted. (Yun Ronggui), secretary of the CPC committee of the county and (Ji Heping), deputy head of the county went to the two severely afflicted communes of (Miluo) and (Gongping) to find out about the conditions there and help solve practical problems. The county allocated 138,000 jin of seeds, 200,000 jin of grain at negotiated price and a relief fund of 10,000 yuan to severely afflicted families in helping them to reestablish their homes and recover production. [Text] HK040254 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 May 83]

CSO: 4007/151

## BRIEFS

RICE SEEDLING RAISING--Nanjing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--A method of raising rice seedlings which saves energy, causes no pollution and produces sturdy seedlings, has been widely applied in Jiangsu Province, one of China's major rice producers, according to the provincial agricultural department. Jiangsu Province set up 7,000 "bioenergy rice seedling hothouses" this spring, which are expected to provide seedlings for 100,000 hectares of hybrid rice fields--15 percent of the province's hybrid rice area. At present, most of ordinary rice seedling hothouses are heated with coal. By contrast, the bioenergy seedling beds need only crop stalks and human excrement or animal droppings, which release energy during fermentation. With the addition of solar heat, the temperature of seedling beds remains constant at a suitable 20 to 38 degrees centigrade. After fermentation, the crop stalks and excrement or droppings make good compost. This bioenergy technique can also be used in nursing cotton, corn and vegetable seedlings. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 26 Apr 83 OW]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Nanjing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--According to data recently released by the Statistics Bureau of Jiangsu Provincial Government, the per capita grain output in Jiangsu reached 944 jin in 1982, an increase of 121 jin compared with 1978. This was the highest in China. Compared with 1978, the province's grain area decreased by 6.3 million mu in 1982, while the area of cash crops such as cotton increased by 3.8 million mu. In 1982, the province's cotton output reached a record of 11.5 million dan while its grain output also reached a record of 57.1 billion jin representing an increase of 9.1 billion jin over 1978. [Text] [OW050231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0012 GMT 27 Apr 83 OW]

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JIANGXI

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Peasants in Guangzhang County, Jiangxi Province, have planted 140,000 mu of early rice this year, increasing acreage by 5,000 mu as compared with that of last year. In addition, they have planted some 10,000 mu of economic crops. [OWO41457 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/151



BRIEFS

PADDY RICE OUTPUT--In 1982, the paddy rice production of Liaoning Province reached an all-time high. In 1982, the province's paddy rice from 608,400,000 mu of land was 834 jin per mu. The total paddy rice output was 5,070,000,000 jin, a 90,000,000 jin increase over the 1981 figure. [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/151

## BRIEFS

COMMUNE SYSTEM REFORM--Zhuzi County has already completed the reform of the commune system. The original 20 communes have been changed into 20 townships. From 19 to 25 April, these 20 townships successively convened their party congresses and people's congresses and elected leading bodies of their CPC committees and people's governments. Now these newly organized township CPC committees and people's governments have already begun their work and are preparing to establish various township party branches, neighborhood commissions, people's groups and economic organizations. Zhuzi County is a place in which the region and Ulanqab League carried out reform of the commune system on a trial basis. The reform work started in late March. In carrying out the reform, the [word indistinct] have been repeatedly propagated among the masses. These five-unchanges are: The system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output will remain unchanged for a long time; the scope of the present communes and brigades will remain unchanged; the public ownership of means of production will remain unchanged; the original cadres' function will remain unchanged and the privately-owned livestock and plots; and the livestock and farm tools sold to commune members will remain unchanged. As a result, cadres and the masses have had their worries cleared up and have actively participated in the reform work. After the storm, the township party and government leading bodies are much better than the former ones in the spheres of age, structure, educational background, professional knowledge and proportions of minority nationalities and non-party cadres. [Text]  
[SK030750 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 83]

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## LIANG BUTING'S REPORT ON SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK091132 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] In his report delivered at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, Liang Buting, acting governor, called for actively developing agriculture. He said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy as well as something of strategic importance. To develop agriculture, it is necessary to further implement the principle of "not relaxing crop cultivation while diversifying the economy," rely on policy and science, suit measures to local conditions, rationally distribute farm production and unceasingly improve conditions for production. While vigorously developing the production of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, special attention must be paid to developing the diversified economy, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, industrial and sideline occupations and to strive to promote an overall sustained increase in agricultural production. It is planned that by 1985, the total agricultural output value in the province as a whole will reach 24.8 billion yuan, an increase of 5.4 billion yuan over 1980 or an average annual increase of 5 percent. Of the total output of main farmcrops, grain will reach 52 billion jin, an increase of 4.32 billion jin over 1980; cotton, 20 million dan, an increase of 9.26 million dan; peanuts, 30.6 million dan, an increase of 2.52 million dan; and flue-cured tobacco leaves, 4 million dan, an increase of 870,000 dan. Efforts must be made to ensure the fulfillment of production targets and to stabilize farming acreage. As stipulated in the plan, the farming acreage for grain must not be less than 70 million mu and that for cotton must be stabilized at about 18 million mu. The farming acreage for peanuts must not exceed 10 million mu and that for flue-cured tobacco leaves must not exceed 1.2 million mu. All localities must rationally arrange for crop distribution in accordance with this general demand. Grain producing areas, especially marketable grain bases, must concentrate their efforts on developing grain production and vigorously raise the marketable rate of grain crops. The four prefectures in the western and northern parts of Shandong Province, while exerting continued efforts in cotton production, must strive to increase grain production to achieve self-sufficiency in grain by the beginning of 1984.

Liang Buting said: We must speed up the development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries. It is planned that in the next 5 years, we will afforest 5 million mu and plant 1.25 billion trees around houses and along rivers, roads and ditches. By 1985, the rate of

land covered with trees will increase from 9.2 percent in 1980 to 13.6 percent; the total output of fruit will reach 3.8 billion jin, an increase of 24.6 percent over 1980; the number of hogs slaughtered and the number of draft animals and sheep in stock will increase by 20.8 percent, 12.5 percent and 15 percent respectively over 1980; the output of meat will reach 1.16 million tons, an increase of 28.8 percent over 1980; and the output of marine products will reach 650,000 tons, an increase of 12.1 percent over 1980.

CSO: 4007/151

SHANDONG

**BRIEFS**

RAINFALL REPORT—All localities throughout Shandong Province had rain from the morning of 25 to 26 April. The middle, western and northern parts of the province generally had heavy and moderate rains and some areas had thunderstorms. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/151

# MEETING ON DEVELOPING WATER RESOURCES

SK031214 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpts] In order to suit the needs for the construction of energy bases and the development of national economy, the provincial people's government held a Standing Committee meeting on 4 April.

The meeting put forward long- and short-term tentative ideas and practical opinions on solving our province's problems of water shortages and set forth specific demands for enhancing the management of water resources.

The meeting was presided over by Governor Luo Guibo.

The meeting pointed out: Developing our province's coal resources and building heavy chemical industrial bases centering on coal energy is a policy decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council. This is a glorious but arduous task. The current key problem is a serious water shortage. Our province is one of the provinces in our country that suffers from a serious water shortage.

The meeting pointed out: We should take "walking-on-two-legs" measures to solve our province's difficulties of water shortages. 1) exploit water resources; and 2) economize on water utilization.

From a long-term point of view, "diverting Huanghe water" to Shanxi Province to make up our province's water shortage is a basic way to solve our province's difficulties of water shortages.

After analyzing our province's problems in the management of water resources, the meeting pointed out: From now on, priority should be given to enhancing the management of water resources.

The meeting set forth five demands: 1) Make a unified plan to readjust and manage water resources and adopt an overall, comprehensive and long-term point of view. Take all factors into consideration to make a reasonable and overall plan for industrial, agricultural and living water utilization. 2) Vigorously attend to controlling water utilization and economize on water utilization. 3) Conscientiously attend to preventing water pollution. 4) Further strengthen the work on water resources. Proper efforts should

be made to set up hydrometric stations and centers to develop surface water and to generally investigate and regularly observe underground water to prevent water pollution. 5) Strictly carry out regulations on water conservancy. While continuing to conduct propaganda and education in regulations on water conservancy, we should boldly crack down on the activities against regulations and seriously deal with major and serious cases.

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## GOVERNOR'S ARTICLE ON WATER RESOURCES

SK091258 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Governor Luo Guibo: "Attach Great Importance to Rational Exploitation and Utilization of Water Resources"]

[Excerpts] Water is an important and indispensable natural resource for the people's livelihood and production activities. The exploitation and utilization of water resources has a direct bearing on the development of the national economy as a whole. To speed up the development of our country's four modernization, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have decided to emphatically exploit the coal resources of Shanxi Province and built it into energy resources and a heavy and chemical industrial base, with stress on the coal industry. Meanwhile, the power industry, the metallurgical industry and the chemical industry will be greatly developed. To develop these industries, a large amount of energy and water resources are needed, and thus sufficient water resources should be guaranteed. At present our problem is: On the one hand, we should exploit our favorable situation in coal resources. On the other hand, we are faced with an inferior situation in having insufficient water resources. This is a problem which has not been solved for many years and is now becoming more and more acute. Whether or not we can solve this problem has a bearing on the construction of our province's energy resources base and will directly effect the whole country's four modernizations. This indicates that water resources are very important to the development of our province's economy.

1) Our province is located on a loess plateau. With dry weather and extremely insufficient water resources, our's is one of the provinces affected by serious water shortages. The total provincial volume of water resources is second to last in our country, and the per capita owned water volume in our province is 17 percent of the average national figure. Because our province's water resources are not evenly distributed in terms of time and area and, because the province is a highland, much water flows to other provinces, only a small amount of water can, in fact, be controlled and utilized. According to a preliminary analysis, the available water volume within our province is only some 7 billion cubic meters at the most and in a year of drought, it is reduced to 6 billion cubic meters. The water conservancy projects built since the founding of the PRC have already controlled and utilized some 6 billion cubic meters of water. So, there is very little left for continued exploitation.



Over the past few years, the water shortage has become more and more conspicuous. In the Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan, Changzhi, Gujiao and Pingshuo industrial zones, which have population concentrations, the water shortage is very serious. Taiyuan City needs over 1 million tons of water everyday for industrial and daily living uses, but, in fact, only 800,000 tons of water can be supplied. Some plants have been forced to stop or reduce their production as a result of the water shortage. Some newly-built plants have already moved to other places or closed down due to water supply problems. In agricultural irrigation, the water shortage is still more serious. Only one-fourth of the irrigated fields in our province can be guaranteed sufficient water supply. Each year, a number of fields cannot be sown with seeds in a timely manner due to drought and, even if they are sown with seeds, a projected output cannot be ensured. With limited sources of water, many irrigation areas have no guarantee of irrigation. So far, some 3.8 million people in mountainous areas have problems with water for drinking.

Owing to the water shortage, the groundwater has been over-exploited and water resources have been seriously destroyed. In some areas, the groundwater level has lowered by a big margin and a large-scale groundwater permeable layer [di xia shui lou dou] has emerged. For instance, in the Yuncheng Basin, the scale of the permeable layer has reached 1,200 square kilometers and the water level at the center of the layer has dropped by 65 to 70 meters. In Taiyuan City, the scale of the layer has reached 120 square kilometers and the water level at the center of the layer has dropped by 50 to 70 meters. This has already caused a ground surface subsidence. Water volume of many noted spring water zones has also decreased greatly. Over 70 deep wells have been sunk in the Chengguan, Bagong and Beishidian industrial and mining zones in Jincheng County. As a result, hundreds of shallow wells in rural areas around these industrial and mining zones have become useless, over 80,000 mu of land have subsided and over 10,000 mu of irrigated fields have become dry land. Such a situation also exists in other places.

From a long-term point of view, along with the development of coal, power and heavy chemical industries and with the comprehensive utilization of coal, the needed amount of water will become greater and greater. According to an initial estimate, to quadruple the province's gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century, some 10 to 11 billion cubic meters of water are needed annually. Even if all the water in our province available for exploitation is utilized, we still lack 3.5 to 4 billion cubic meters of water. Obviously, our province will be faced with a still more serious water shortage judging from the tendency of development. We must have a clear understanding of this problem. If we fail to concentrate on this problem from now on, the construction of energy resources and the heavy and chemical industrial base will be seriously affected by water problems. Even if some plants have been built, they will become plants which "make bricks without straw."

In the past, there was a horrifying waste of water because we had paid no attention to water problems, had no unified planning and management, exploited and utilized water resources in an "anarchist manner," supplied

water without plans, consumed water without a fixed quota and "drank water from a common big pot." The water consumption for each 10,000 yuan of industrial output value reached over 900 tons, equal to two-fold of Beijing's figure and five-fold of Shanghai's. The reclaimed utilization rate of water in Beijing and Shanghai is 50 percent and 60 percent respectively. However, it is less than 10 percent in our province. Owing to a lack of subsidiary projects, poor equipment for preventing seepage loss, unlevelled and flood irrigation, in gravity irrigated areas covering a floor space of 10,000 mu, some 100 cubic meters of water are needed to irrigate one mu of land. Soil erosion is very serious in our province. As a result, not only can a large amount of water resources not be utilized, but great difficulty has been caused in regulating stored water and making full use of water resources. Another problem is serious water pollution. According to statistics compiled in 1980, a total of 1.1 billion cubic meters of water were consumed by industrial departments and the people in urban areas, while some 700 million cubic meters of polluted water were drained in the same year. Meanwhile, 60 percent of the polluted water was drained to the areas near Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan, Changzhi, Linfen, Jiexiu and Houma cities. In such polluted water, more than a dozen kinds of pernicious elements, virus, and radioactive materials are contained. Most major rivers have been polluted to varying degrees. In some rivers, the color of water has changed. In some areas, the water on the ground and the groundwater of the upper zone have been totally polluted and pernicious materials have been found even in the water deep underground. In some areas, the polluted water has been used to irrigate fields without treatment, thus leaving pernicious materials in vegetables, paddy, melons, fruits, domestic animals and poultry. This not only affects the growth of crops but also damages the health of people. At the same time, the increase of polluted water has destroyed water sources and made the water shortage more acute.

2) To solve our province's water problem, the method of "walking on two legs" should be adopted, that is, to exploit new sources of water on the one hand and to economize vigorously on water consumption on the other. In the light of our province's poor water resources and from a long-term point of view, it is imperative to divert Huanghe River water to our province. The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power has recently raised the "Huanghe diverting" plan--diverting Huanghe River water from Wangjiazhai to the Yantong and Taiyuan basins to solve their problems on water supply and, at the same time, help Beijing in solving its problem on water consumption. This is the fundamental way out for easing our province's water shortages. We should make great efforts to fulfill the state-assigned task and, from now on, make proper preparations for this work. At the same time, we should pay attention to the "Huanghe diverting" project in the southern area, build the Yumenkou and Beizhao electric pumping stations, rationally exploit Qinhe River water and utilize this water to irrigate the cotton- and wheat-growing areas in the southern part of the province and to solve water shortages for some counties in the eastern and southern parts of the province and in Linfen Prefecture. In addition, we should organize water conservancy and geological departments and rely on the masses to conduct investigations and seek new sources of water.

At present and in the future, in solving water problems, we should not, in the slightest degree, slacken our efforts to manage water well. To speed up work in this regard, with the discussion and decision of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government established in the past year the provincial water resources administration committee and formulated "the provincial regulations on Administering Water Resources" and some specific "measures" and "methods." Now we should adopt effective measures to implement these regulations in a down-to-earth manner so as to achieve good results in this aspect.

First, we should carry out the unified planning, allocation and management of water resources. To achieve success in exploiting and utilizing the limited water resources, we should foster an overall and long-term point of view in our guiding ideology. In working out plans for water consumption, all departments and trades should take into account the practical situation of our province's water resources and give first priority to the overall development of the national economy. They should not merely consider the water consumption of their own units and neglect that of others or merely give consideration to the water consumption in the present and neglect that of the future. A unified planning and overall arrangement should be made in supplying water to industrial and agricultural units and to people in urban and rural areas.

Second, we should pay great attention to controlling and conserving water consumption. At present, the best way to ease the water shortage is to control and economize on water consumption. This should be regarded as a very important measure for solving our province's water problems. Even if the water shortage is solved in the future, the principle of economizing on water consumption should be continued so as to strengthen economic accounting and raise economic results. In this regard, our potential is very great.

Third, we should strengthen the protection of water resources and attach great importance to prevention of water pollution. To prevent water from being polluted, we should start from the sources of pollution. All units which drain off polluted water should improve the sewage disposal work. At present, a major reason for the serious water pollution is that leaders in some units have paid no attention to environmental protection work. Some enterprises have had serious pollution problems for a long time, but the leaders of these enterprises concentrate their efforts merely on their output value and profits and not on the health of the masses. This is an expression of lacking a mass point of view and is unsuitable for the socialist morality. Practices prove that as long as the leaders of departments concerned and enterprises pay attention to this work, success will be achieved.

Fourth, we must continue to strengthen basic work concerning water resources. With regard to surface water, we should establish a proper number of hydro-metric stations and raise the precision of surveying data. With regard to ground water, we should further conduct general investigations and regular prospectings. To this end, geological and water conservancy departments should work out a unified plan and work in coordination.

Fifth, we should strictly observe the regulations concerning water conservancy. The State Council and the provincial people's government have issued repeated injunctions for this work and some results have been achieved. However, the phenomena of refusing to abide by regulations, being slack in implementing regulations and turning a blind eye to law violations still exist in most areas and these phenomena are very serious in some areas. Some places fail to control the sinking of deep wells. Some units give consideration to the convenience of water consumption but not to the protection of water sources. Some leading organizations refuse to deal with those who violate the water conservancy regulations and even cover up and wink at them.

The water shortage is serious in our province. But it will certainly be solved as long as the people across the province and, in particular, our leading cadres at all levels come to understand this problem, adopt effective measures in line with the State Council's principle of seeking more sources of water and economizing on water consumption and make fruitful efforts for this work.

CS0: 4007/151

## COUNTY INTEGRATED COOPERATIVES ESTABLISHED

SK031010 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Reform of the rural supply and marketing cooperative system is being vigorously carried out in our province and the progress is fairly rapid. By the end of March, 54 counties in the province had established county integrated cooperatives, which accounts for half of the county-level supply and marketing cooperatives. Some 1,427 grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives or 75 percent of the province's total, had completed their initial reform tasks. Some 30 counties in Jindongnan and Xinxian Prefectures have already completed their system reform tasks because of their rapid progress. Those supply and marketing cooperatives that have resumed the system of cooperative commerce have become organizationally popular, more democratic in management and more flexible in operation.

According to statistics released by 31 county integrated cooperatives, over 80 percent of peasant households have become shareholders of supply and marketing cooperatives and the new shares total 7.39 million yuan in value. The proportion of money of the commune shareholders in the circulating funds of the supply and marketing cooperatives has increased from 11.3 percent before the system reform to 21.2 percent. Many specialized and key households that have become prosperous through hard work, on one occasion alone, bought several hundred or thousand yuan worth of shares. Some commune- and brigade-run enterprises and units have vigorously bought shares from supply and marketing cooperatives and some have even conducted cooperative business with them.

CSO: 4007/151

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ACHIEVEMENTS URGED

SK301159 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Under the good situation in rural areas, we should be sure not to be hotheaded. We should go deep into grassroots units to conduct investigations and studies, successfully handle the affairs that should be handled and continue to forge ahead to attain a yet higher goal. After hearing all the reports, Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, stressed this at the meeting of secretaries of the county CPC committees held in Jinzhong Prefecture.

Comrade Li Ligong summed up the key points of the situation in rural areas:

1. The gradual improvement of the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output and the rapid development of specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation have promoted a large increase of agricultural output. This really embodies the superiority of socialism.
2. Peasants have heightened their confidence in the current party's policies and boldly seek prosperity through labor. Their enthusiasm over finding ways to become wealthy is rising and an upsurge in studying and applying science has emerged.
3. Peasants have brought their production into the sphere of circulation and they are running commercial, transportation and processing trades.
4. Cadres' mental attitude has been changed. They attend to strengthening the leadership and play a leading role.

He said: In the past, we conducted activities of learning from Dazai and carried out "leftist" practices, because the peasants bore all hardships.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, especially after bringing order out of chaos in the last 2 years, we have gone through arduous struggles, so the current good situation is hard-won. We should treasure this situation. Efforts should be made to consolidate and develop the situation, have confidence in it and notice its shortcomings.



We cannot have an impractical idea under the good situation. The more rapidly the situation develops, the more seriously we should attend to studying the new situation. We should regularly grasp peasants' thinking to understand their psychology. So far, only a small number of people have become rich, so we should make further efforts to find ways for making a large number of people rich.

Comrade Li Ligong stressed: Comrades of all counties and localities should use their brains, in line with local actual conditions, to understand and replenish their deficiency. We are not now competent for but must learn to do all the things that other people can do.

We should learn from past lessons, not relying on the same model, not ignoring the measures that suit local conditions and not doing things hurriedly. We should achieve and develop a few affairs in a down-to-earth manner.

He also pointed out: We should clearly understand what we should do now and make long-term plans. At present, we should make preparations for the future.

He especially stressed: Achieving the development of intellectuals takes a long time, but the construction of the four modernizations needs more and more educated, skillful and talented persons. So from now on, we should pay sufficient attention to educating talented persons.

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## AGROTECHNICAL CONTRACT SYSTEM DEVELOPED

OW040411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 3 May 83

[Report by Wen Kongjia and Dai Zuxun]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 3 May (XINHUA)--The agrotechnical contract system widely practiced in rural areas in Sichuan Province is gradually developing toward specialization, socialization and into enterprise operations.

Sichuan is one of the first provinces to implement the agrotechnical contract system in our country. The system was first adopted on a trial basis in Neijing Prefecture in 1979. By 1981, more than 160 counties and nearly 30,000 production teams in Sichuan had adopted the technical contract system on a trial basis covering an area of 3 million mu.

The area covered by the technical contract system in the province increased from 3 million mu in 1981 to 13 million mu in 1982, an average per mu output increase of approximately 100 jin.

At present, technical contracts in Sichuan generally take two forms: One is known as compensated technical services with specific output targets. Agrotechnical departments and peasant-technicians, qualified through examinations, sign technical contracts with peasant households setting output targets and specifying the technical services to be provided. The contractors receive technical guidance fees if output exceeds the target, but no fee if output falls below the target. If a production loss is caused by mistakes in technical guidance, the contractors pay for the loss.

The other form is the system of technical contracts for specific projects applicable to production links which require more advanced technology, costly equipment and are beyond the means of individual households such as hybrid rice seed breeding, growing rice seedlings in hothouses, the prevention and control of plant diseases, insect pests, animal and bird diseases and so forth. The two sides also set quality targets in contract form. The contractors are paid if the targets are reached and should pay for the losses they cause.



Recently, the Sichuan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry has begun preparations to set up a Sichuan provincial agro-technical services company. In addition to undertaking technical contracts and providing services, the company will--as far as possible--own and deal in certain means of production such as necessary superior seeds and breeds (including breeding stocks of animals and birds), agricultural chemicals and appliances, chemical fertilizers and so forth. It will also make plans to contract for technical services in other provinces.

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## BRIEFS

HAILSTORMS REPORT--From mid-April to the 25th, over 100 counties in Leshan, Yibin, Daxian, Wanxian, Mianyang, Fuling, Nanchong, Neijiang and Chongqing prefectures and cities were hit by the worst hailstorms for many years, causing serious destruction to agricultural production and people's lives and property. After the disaster occurred, the party and government departments in the prefectures, cities and counties promptly held meetings to arrange antidisaster measures and rapidly organize self-salvation through production. Leshan Prefectural CPC Committee Secretary (Yang Jiacheng) led a work group to comfort the masses in the stricken areas, find out the extent of the damage and organize relief work. Meishan County organized 60 leading comrades at and above bureau level to lead over 100 organ cadres to the disaster areas to rescue injured people, rush-build temporary dwellings, crash-plant and harvest agricultural crops, and carry out crash repairs to get telecommunications facilities, so as to revive production as quickly as possible and make adequate arrangements for the people's life. [Text] [HK300518 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Apr 83]

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT--Chengdu, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--By the end of March, over 13 million mu of low-yielding farmland in Sichuan had been repaired or improved, more than double the figures for the same period last year. Output and state purchase quotas for contract peasant households will remain the same as stipulated in the original signed contracts, even when the improved farmland's yields increase. [OW270319 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 11 Apr 83 CW]

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## XINJIANG

### BRIEFS

OVERCOMING DROUGHT--Since last winter, northern Xinjiang has continuously been affected by drought. Leading organizations have now been established in all counties and communes in the area to overcome drought. About 2,500 people, including leading cadres of various counties and communes and water conservancy experts, are now fighting in the forefront of the struggle with the broad masses with a determination to reap bumper harvests in the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1655 GMT 24 Apr 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/151

NEW XIZANG CHAIRMAN ON STABILIZING PRODUCTION

OWD11505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 1 May 83

[Text] Lhasa, May 1 (XINHUA)--Ten counties will be built into bases for producing commodity grains and two others for animal products in the Tibet Autonomous Region by 1985.

Doje Cedain, the new chairman of the regional government, made this statement in his inaugural speech at the first meeting of the region's new government here today.

The 58-year-old new Tibetan leader said that at the same time, emphasis will be given to stabilizing the production responsibility system under which payment is linked with output.

To ease the shortage of energy, the chairman said, Tibet will construct more small hydropower stations, and at the same time conduct experiment on and popularize the use of geothermal and solar energy as well as wind power.

He said that collective and individual businesses will be encouraged to facilitate circulation of commodities in the region.

The new chairman, who was once head of the region's cultural and educational department, said more funds will be provided for education. And preparations would be speeded up for setting up a university.

"The most important thing is not to advance plans one after another but to work in a down-to-earth manner," Doje Cedain said.

The chairman, who studied in Beijing Normal University before 1949, was the president of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences. "The presidency of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences is probably the most suitable post for me," he said.

"However, since I have been elected as the chairman, I will try my best to lead the people of all nationalities in Tibet to make the region rich and prosperous."

Doje Cedain used to play basketball when he was young, but he still keeps doing morning exercises and running every day.

His wife works at the Tibetan Archives. He has two daughters, who are both in Beijing.

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